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TEL. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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ELECTRIC TORCHES
Superior quality.
New Stocks.
Prices $2.00 up.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 1487.

No 17,314. 英一千九百壹十八年十一月十五號 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918. 中華民國七年戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Saturdays only	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturdays only	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS—EXTRA CARS.

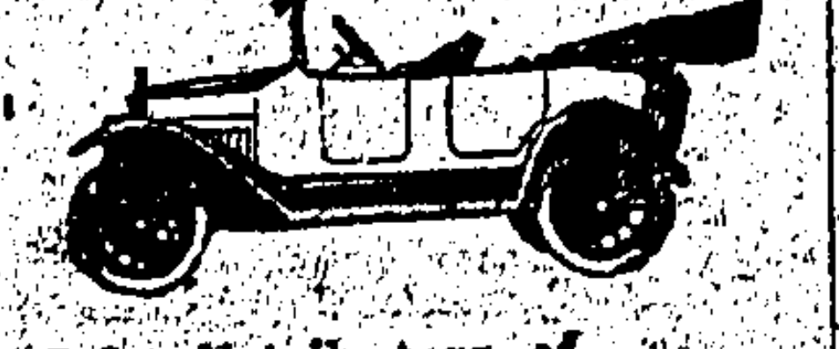
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road Central.
[128

TANG YI... DENTIST, successor of ... SEN TING,
14, [illegible] STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
IS
WATSON'S HYGIENOL
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.
SOLD ONLY BY
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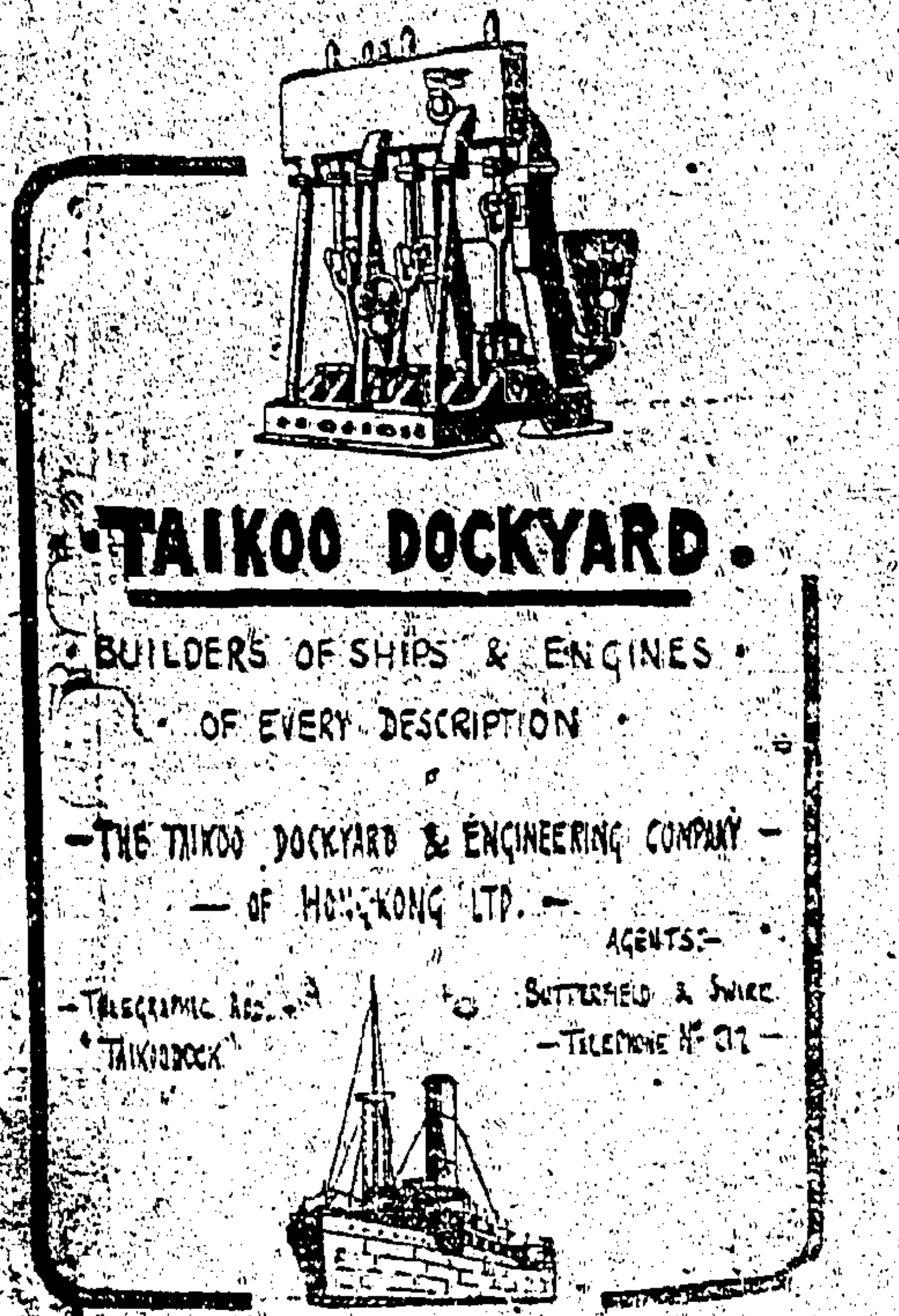
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

PALACE HOTEL,
KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to
Telephone K. 3.
Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL,
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address:—"CARLTON." [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES



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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TELEGRAPHIC ADD.: TAIKOODOCK
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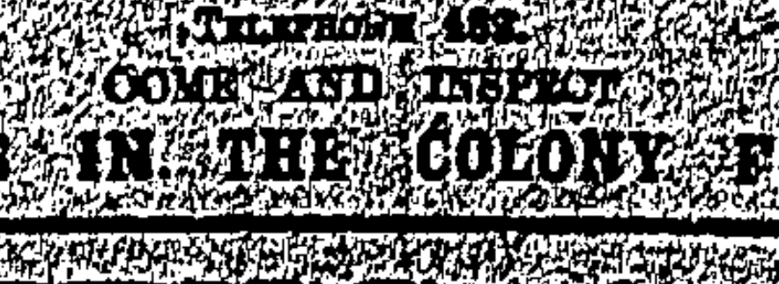
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Just Arrived
WOOL DRESSING GOWNS
PRICE $22 to $30.
ALSO
TOWELING BATH GOWNS
Heavy Weight. Latest Pattern.
PRICE - - $10, $12.50 and $15.
YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Tel. 1355 84, Queen's Road Central.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
CHANDLER, HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES



TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

H. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Ship[illegible]
[illegible]

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PREMIER ON USES OF VICTORY.

NO ECONOMIC WAR.

GOVERNMENT'S WATCHWORD "PROGRESS."

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the meeting of leading Coalition Liberal M.P's., said the victory must be utilised as an impetus to reform. There must be a great housing programme, the necessary hours of labour must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced, and production increased through land effort. He foreshadowed large developments in transport, and said there was value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit, if it were wisely directed. It must be combatted by National unity, co-operation, and sacrifice. He feared neither Revolution nor Bolshevism, but reaction and dissension. Mere Party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united Government representing all parties, and said that as regards Free Trade he did not propose to go so far as the Paris Resolutions. The third of President Wilson's fourteen points prevented any idea of a post-war economic war. Irish Home Rule was essential, but there must be no coercion of North-East Ulster. He concluded by saying that the watchword of the Government was progress. He must have the support of the Liberals.

A meeting of the Unionist Party passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Bonar Law, after the latter had announced that he proposed to recommend the continuation of the present Coalition.

BRITISH GRAND FLEET CELEBRATIONS.

THIRTY-MILE LINE OF WARSHIPS ILLUMINATED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the Armistice.

A 30-mile line of warships of every description were simultaneously illuminated. Myriads of syrens blew off, creating an awesome sound, and a hundred searchlights played fantastically on the fireworks and starshell-lighted celebrations, which after lasting for hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS OF PEACE TERMS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Imperial War Cabinet will shortly resume its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. Moreover, there will be important conferences and discussions in London between the Imperial and Dominions statesmen.

Canada will be represented by Sir Robert Borden and six others, New Zealand by the Hon. W. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, and Australia by the Hon. W. N. Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland will also be present.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN EAST END.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Their Majesties the King and Queen toured the East End and were deafeningly cheered by huge crowds, including [illegible] of [illegible]

HAPPENINGS IN GERMANY.

HINDENBURG ON HIS ARMY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

PROCLAIMS REASONS FOR GERMANY'S SUBMISSION.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has issued the following proclamation:—

"Owing to the enemy's growing numbers and the breaking down of our allies and the economic difficulties, the Government resolved to accept the hard terms of the Armistice, but, upright and firm, we leave the fight in which for over four years we resisted a world of enemies."

MARTIAL-LAW AND CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED.

MAXIMUM EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

A message from Berlin states that the Soviet has abolished martial-law and censorship, proclaimed an amnesty to political prisoners, and fixed a maximum 8-hour working day beginning from January 1st.

SHORTNESS OF EVACUATION PERIOD.

GERMANS PROTEST TO MARSHAL FOCH.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

On the signing of the Armistice the German Plenipotentiaries protested against the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation and said the want of transport might render the execution of the conditions impossible; furthermore, that the carrying out of the convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

GERMANY AND "THE HUNGER WAR."

GERMAN APPEAL TO REMOVE BLOCKADE.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

A message from Berlin states that the Socialist Deputies have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, protesting against the hunger war involved by the continuance of the blockade and requesting him to communicate the protest to the Allies.

FOR PROLONGING THE WAR.

STATE TRIAL OF GERMANS DEMANDED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The Independent Socialists in the German Government are demanding the State trial of those responsible for prolonging the war, including Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Hoetzendorff, and Herr Knapp, President of the Fatherland Party.

GERMAN ARMY UNDER BERLIN SOVIET'S CONTROL.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The Berlin Soviet announces that the Eastern and Western Army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet.

SOLDIERS' COUNCIL AT ANTWERP.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

A Soldiers' Council has been formed at Antwerp.

KARL ABDICATES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

A [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED until MONDAY, the 18th instant.

By Order of the Committee.
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 931

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 921

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE!
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is Healthful Food.

American Cheese.	Cottage Cheese.
French "	Picnic "
Coulommier "	Potted "

66

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
24A Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2687.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.
[317

FOR SALE.

THE WONDER BUILDER TINKERTOY

will construct a thousand different Marvelous Moving Figures:

Merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels, Wind Mills, Airships, Towers, Automobiles, Bridges, Motors, Animals, Letters, &c., &c., &c.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
[394

METALS

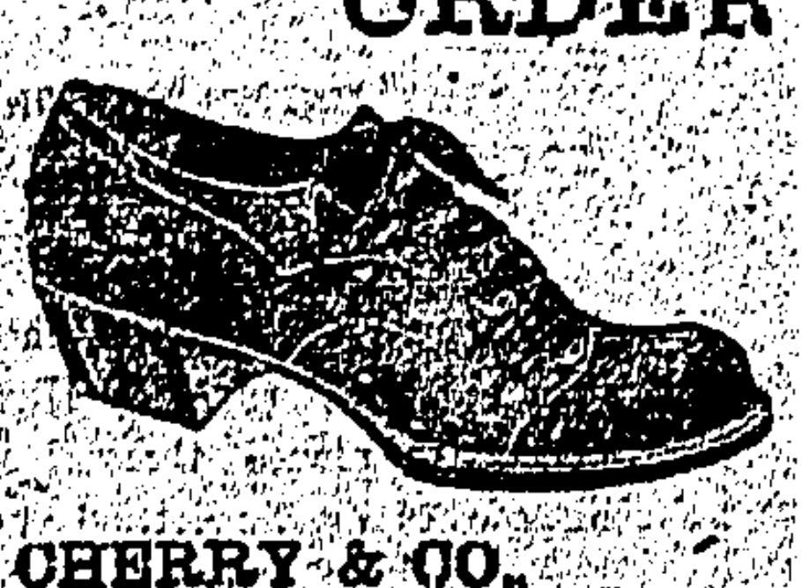
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).
HING LUNG ST PHONE 515.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

[illegible]

INTIMATIONS

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG

Announces a Free Lecture

ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL,

TUESDAY, November 19th, at 5.30 p.m. [928

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED:—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold.

Communicate with
A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters,
Park Road.
[920

NEW MUSIC.

"ALOHA OE"
"KILIMA"
"PRETTY BABY"
"OVER THERE"
"HONG KONG"
"JOAN OF ARC"
Etc., Etc.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

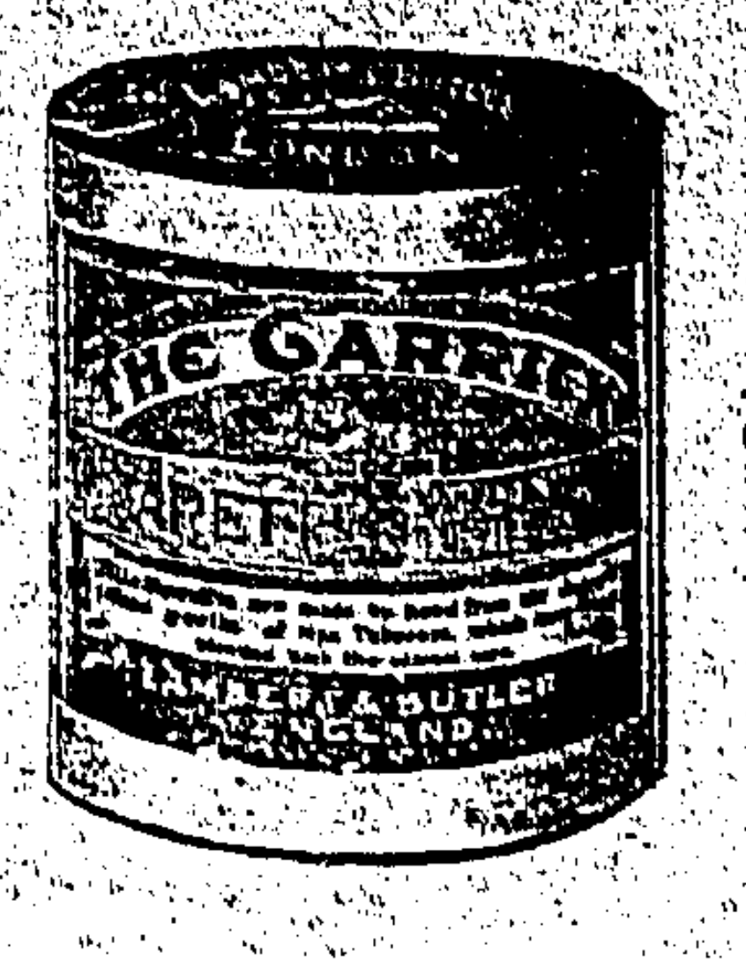
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free E. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

THE



"GARRICK"

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S GARRICK CIGARETTES

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED TOBACCO GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

RECORD WIRELESS WORK.

IS THE END OF SUBMARINE CABLE IN SIGHT?

An item of news, which in the ordinary course of events would have attracted widespread attention, appeared in yesterday's papers, says the Ceylon *Observer* of October 9, to the effect that a wireless message had been sent direct from Carnarvon in Wales to Australia direct, a distance of 12,000 miles. It is only 22 years since the first Marconi patents were first registered, and the gradual progress of the science has been most remarkable. Previous to Marconi's investigations in 1895, which led him to the conclusion that Hertzian waves could be used for telegraphing without wires, many attempts had been made to solve the problem, and as far back as 1842 experiments were made, using water as a conductor. For some time this was a favourite type of experiment, but it was not until Marconi proved the practicability of his methods that wireless communication became an established fact. In 1897 a number of demonstrations were given, communication being established up to a distance of about 14 miles, while signals were received up to a distance of 34 miles. In that year the first station was erected on The Needles, Isle of Wight, and from that time there was a gradual increase in the distance at which messages could be sent. In 1898 reports of a Kingstown Regatta were sent to a Dublin newspaper, while the following year three British battleships correctly exchanged messages when about 85 land miles apart. The same year the International Yacht Races were reported for the *New York Herald* by wireless, while the War Office adopted the Marconi apparatus for use in the field in the South African War where it proved of considerable service. In 1901 signals were received at John's (Newfoundland) from Poldhu, and the following year messages were received at over 1,550 miles and signals at over 2,000. The first Trans-Atlantic Marconigram was published in *The Times* in 1913, and the system was then adopted for the Navy. From this time the value of wireless became generally recognised, and it had proved its usefulness for ships at sea by sending out messages for assistance. It was not until the *Titanic* disaster in 1912 that the general public jumped to its importance. The *Titanic*, it will be remembered, struck an iceberg and sank; but as a result of a prompt wireless call for assistance, over 700 lives were saved. In 1913 the *Volturno* disaster provided yet another illustration, and in 1914 the Safety of Life at Sea Convention laid down the minimum wireless equipment to be carried by vessels of different grades; but it was not until 1917 that it was compulsorily laid down that all sea-going vessels of upwards of 1,600 tons should carry a wireless outfit. Its value in regard to U-boat warfare has been proved time and time again, both in regard to merchant ships, warships and hospital ships. The work of rescue has been greatly accelerated by the prompt despatch of "S.O.S." calls. Wireless telegraphy has also been of the utmost value to the armies in the field, and one of the latest developments is its use in aircraft work by means of which accurate spotting of the work of the guns has been rendered possible. The destruction of the *Emden*, it will be remembered, was due to wireless, and in a hundred and one ways the science has rendered distinct services to humanity. The latest development, a direct message sent 12,000 miles, proves that the limit of progress has not yet been reached, and the time is now gradually approaching when the submarine cable will be rendered completely obsolete.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. (Very palatable.)

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices, $1.25 and $2.25

PROSPECTS IN NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Notwithstanding the material difficulties caused by the present abnormal conditions, the Acting Vice-Consul at Sourabaya states that British merchants, planters, and engineers have succeeded in strengthening their position, and in several cases have even been able to break new ground in the Netherlands East Indies. An instance of this progress, indeed, may be found in the granting by the Government of a contract to supply the pipe-lines for the Buitenzorg waterworks to a British firm in Sourabaya. It is, however, a matter for regret that more energy is not being displayed in canvassing for post-war trade, especially in such lines as the British industry will be eminently well adapted to supply, and which even to-day are almost entirely in the hands of enemy firms. A case in point is the huge trade done in cutlery, which, to all intents and purposes, is a German monopoly. The very large stocks held by enemy firms at the outbreak of war have enabled them not only to make large profits, but also to keep their trade marks before the middleman, and, while the German houses are doing everything in their power to get contracts or promises of contracts for delivery after the war, nothing is done on our side to capture an extremely valuable trade, but one which, owing to local conditions and the peculiarities of the natives' taste, needs careful preliminary study. A similar case, by the way, is found in Siam, where before the War about one half of the entire cutlery trade had passed into the hands of German manufacturers and importers, who had made special efforts to produce articles that were particularly adapted for the local needs of the Siamese market. Although Germans are to be found in every walk of life all over the Netherlands East Indies, the number of Englishmen is in no way proportionate to the enormous British capital and trading interests in the islands. Although 70 per cent of the capital invested in [illegible] is British, British planters are [illegible]

MID-EUROPEAN FEDERATION.

HISTORICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN AMERICA.

Representatives of Mid-European States at a meeting held at Washington, on October 4th, created a federation known as the "Democratic Mid-European States" for the promotion of the common interests of their States. They propose a union to create a Federation of States spreading across Europe from the Baltic to the Black and Adriatic Seas and thus for ever to bar Germany from the Far East.

The nationalities represented at the meeting included Rumanians, Jugo-Slavs, Poles, Lithuanians, Czecho-Slovaks, Ukranians, Irredentists and Fins. Professor S. G. Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, was elected President of the Federation. Professor H. O. Miller was delegated by the American Government to assist in the organisation. Professor Miller said:—

Never before in history have the national representatives of the eight nationalities here represented been gathered together in the unanimous purpose of working out a constructive programme for 65,000,000 people living in a territory extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Black and Adriatic Seas. It gives birth to the Federation of States without which there can be no peace. For many centuries problems for the solution of which this organisation is organised have been dealt with by methods in which Justice played no part, and in recent years it has been the deliberate purpose of Austria and Germany by every possible artificial means to stimulate dissention among them. To-day union has been begun and the strength generated by these centuries of oppression is turning with full force in its own defence. It is based on the democratic principles proclaimed by President Wilson. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, was unable to attend, but he wrote a letter in which he said:—"I need not say that I sincerely share your sentiments for nations which are still in bondage and whose day of liberation is at hand. There is no son of France who does not believe as you do."

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

GIFT FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Honorary Treasurers (Sir Thomas Devitt and Sir H. Anton Blake) have received on behalf of King George's Fund for Sailors a gift of £10,000 from the British Women's Patriotic Association in the Argentine Republic.

In forwarding this gift Mrs. Hope Gibson, the Hon. Treasurer of the Association says that the amount was part of the proceeds raised by a Bazaar held early in June in aid of War Charities; all concerned in the organisation were very pleased to signify in concrete fashion their appreciation of and sympathy with the [illegible] King George's Fund for Sailors has in view.

INTIMATIONS.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and vitality.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

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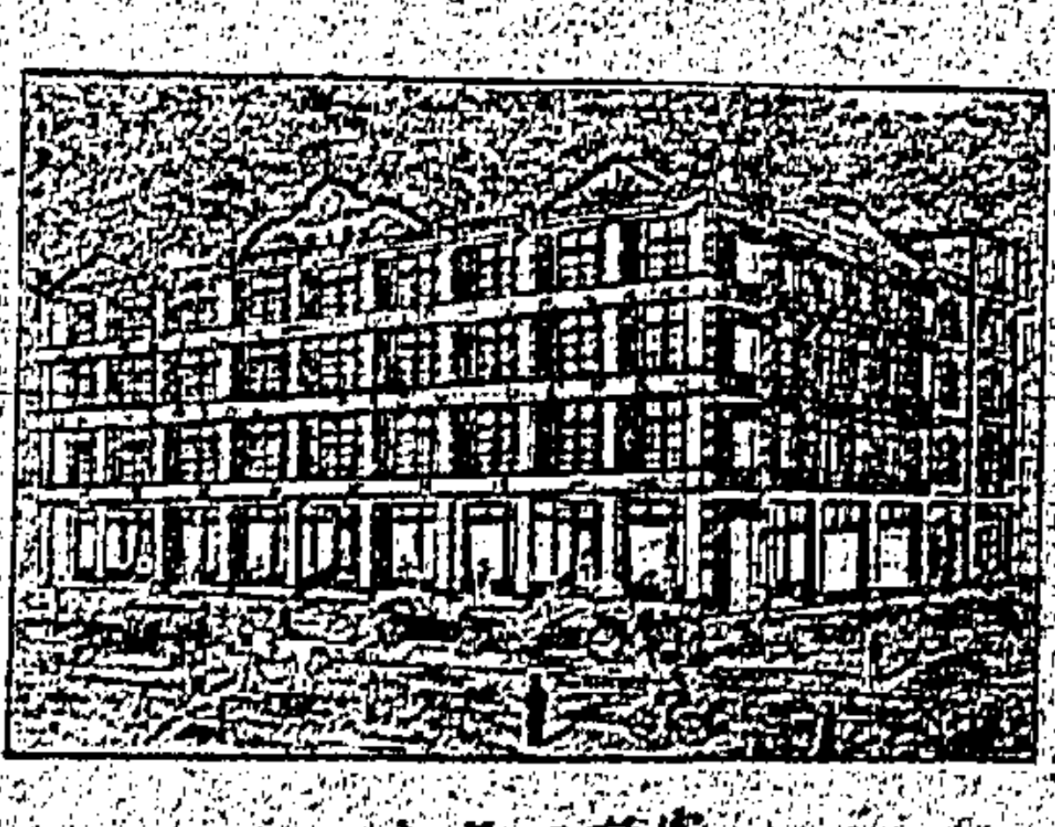

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Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong

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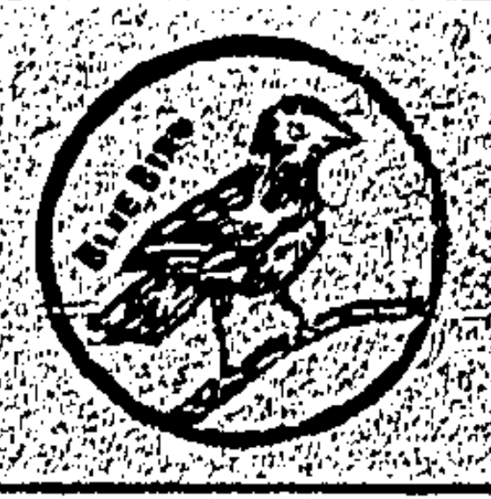

HOT and COLD DRINKS.
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Gimbal's and Orange Blossom American Chocolates.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
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Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 16th November, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Large Quantity of PACKING.

As follows:—

Asbestos Marine, and Metallic Packing, Tucks Packing, Imperial Metallic Block Packing, Bells United sq., Asbestos Metallic Coreless Packing.

And

A variety of other kinds in all sizes.

On view day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 927

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 19th Nov., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 928

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

SATURDAY,

the 7th December, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
"Steamer now running between this Port and Haiphong,"

The ENGINES and BOILER as they now stand in good working order,

DESCRIPTION:

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10', working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Funnell and Stays, and all Piping, &c. connected with the above mentioned Engine and Boiler.

DELIVERY:

On shore at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.

Immediately following this Sale will be offered

One 250 Ton STEEL LIGHTER,

DESCRIPTION:

Built of steel frames 3 x 3 x ⅜, and ⅜ steel plates.

Length 110 feet.

Beam 21 feet.

Depth 7 feet.

Also

A quantity of

STEEL FRAMES ⅜ x 3 x 3.

STEEL ⅜ PLATES.

And

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c.

The above mentioned Steamer will be in Hongkong about 27th instant when inspecting order may be obtained from the Undersigned.

Further particulars will published later.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1918. 912

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS THROUGH BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhœa—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

on

SATURDAY,

the 16th Nov., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS, &c.,

As follows:—

Flour, Tea, Marrowfat and Split Peas Biscuits, Rice, Vinegar, Tobacco, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918. 926

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 19th November, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, DES VOEUX ROAD, Corner of Ice House Street,

One CULUMBIA GRAFONOLA with Cabinet and Records

Also

One SADDLE by Parker, London,

And

A POLO BRIDLE with Bits.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 929

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

on

TUESDAY,

the 19th November, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of Sale.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 930

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 22nd Nov., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Double and Single Wardrobes, Upholstered Suite Furniture, a quantity of Dining Room Furniture, including Dinner and Tea Service, E.-P. Ware, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office Furniture, etc., etc., etc.

Also

A quantity of

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

Lady's Bicycle, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1918. 904

SCOTTISH NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, Sept. 10.

PAPER MATERIAL FROM MALAYA.

In view of the great scarcity of paper and of the probability that the demand will continue for some time after the war, efforts are being made to discover new sources of raw materials. Among those examined during the summer have been grasses from South Africa, the Federated Malay States, Australia, and St. Helena, says the *Scotsman*. Samples of tambookie and similar grasses from the Pretoria district are said to have given a high yield of pulp of good quality, capable of conversion into excellent brown paper, or, after bleaching, into white paper. Lalang grass, which grows abundantly in Malaya, and which hitherto has been so little esteemed as to be regarded as a troublesome weed on the rubber plantations, was found to compare favourably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto. Bamboo grass from the Northern Territory of Australia came up to about the same standard. All these grasses would seem suitable for utilisation in their countries of origin for the manufacture either of pulp or paper, and full reports upon their properties for the purposes indicated have been drawn up by the Imperial Institute for the Governments concerned.

LARGEST MOTOR SHIP YET BUILT.

The twin-screw Diesel-engined vessel *Glenapp*, built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch, is the largest and most powerful motor vessel that has yet been built, and it has just run its trials on the Clyde. She is of 10,000 tons deadweight, and has two sets of engines constructed by Messrs. Harland & Wolff at their Glasgow works. These give a total horsepower of 6,600, which figures represent a very marked progress in this type of vessel. The engine-room auxiliaries, also all deck machinery, including the steering gear, are electrically driven, the power being generated by two auxiliary Diesel sets in the engine-room. A small oil-fuel boiler supplies steam for heating and cooking systems and for fire-extinguishing purposes. The vessel is designed with four masts, three of which act as derrick posts, and the accommodation for officers and crew is on the most up-to-date lines. The oil-fuel is in double bottoms, the tank tip being carried out to the ship's side, and the space generally occupied by coal bunkers is thus available for cargo.

Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co. were the pioneers in this country of internal combustion-engined vessels. They built, in 1812, the *Jutlandia* of 7,600 tons deadweight and 2,500 horse-power, the first vessel of the type constructed in the United Kingdom.

THE GLAMOUR OF THE SEA.

To pass out of the crowds of Argyll Street and Jamaica Street into the Broomielaw of Glasgow is to fare forth on the road of dreams. The first prospect is not alluring; only a very cheerful fancy can see a bank of yellow broom on the "law" along the river side; cold reality shows an ugly street of unprepossessing shops and long lines of sheds. Nor does further wandering improve matters. There was a time when all from Glasgow Bridge down to Dumbarton was a stretch of winding loveliness, when the town on the Rock was the great port from which princes and princesses sailed to France, and when such traffic as the river carried did not despoil it of its charm. That time is long since gone, never to return. But here are great cargo ships that have come over the seas, and all the wonder that is hidden in the word "commerce" pours over the imagination in a flood. Voyages we have taken come back with the rush of memory; nights of storm and mornings of incomparable fairness, harbours as ugly as this, but attractive because foreign, foreign folk as common as ourselves made romantic because strange in dress and customs,—all these fleet pass in lightning-swift procession, and the desire of the sea comes upon us as it has come upon all of our blood. It is a moment of supreme joy, for here is the very gateway of romance, not illusive but real, and borne witness to by a thousand tongues since the beginning of the travels of our race, which is also the beginning of its history. What drew it first to the sea, plunder or adventure, who shall say? Was it trade? Yes, and a score of things uncharted in the heart of man. What was in the mind of all those merchantmen of whom Kipling has sung?—

Beyond all outer charting
We sailed where none have sailed,
And saw the land-lights burning
On islands none have hailed.

They might strike the Happy Isles of Tennyson's Ulysses, or the great gulfs wash them down, but though fear went hand in hand with wonder, and the desire of the Lotus-land for a time overcame them, again and again they sailed, and have sailed for a thousand years, and their story is the marvel of the world.

It is not without deep racial reason that all our best boys' stories are bound up with the sea. "In dim green depths rot ingot-laden ships." But it is more than "the gleam of irrecoverable gold" that burns beneath these innumerable quests that stir the heart of our youth. A sense of a sea-change that, despite all storm and toil, will transfigure ordinary life into something rich and strange, comes upon all of us whose adventures have carried us no further than a lug-sail may take us round the Cumbraes—though even that may be adventurous enough. And what a debt we owe to the spirit of the sea in our blood! It has been the perpetual renewer of all that is best within us. Its liberty, its storms more than its calms, the joy in conquering it at the cost of whatever peril, rekindle the passion for liberty that convention and law might tame, and keep us free. And, as a fresh wind comes blowing up the river, we feel that something far vaster than Empire is in that breath, and the music of another song dances in our hearts.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus
Dipping through the tropics by the palm-green shores
With a cargo of diamonds,
Emeralds, amethysts,
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke-stack,
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,
With a cargo of Tyne coal,
Road-rails, pig-lead,
Firewood, ironware, and cheap tin trays.

Cargoes all, but galleon or coaster, they bear other freight, and anyone who takes a turn down the Broomielaw will find it. He will find, too—so open-handed is the spirit in its giving—a new light over Glasgow town on his returning.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE 51ST DIVISION.

The American Labour Commission has paid a great compliment to the 51st Scottish Division. In their stirring appeal to the miners of Great Britain for coal, more coal, and still more coal, they take this gallant band as their great example of self-sacrificing patriotism. The miners must remember, they say, "or rather they cannot forget the record made by that splendid 51st Division, in which doubtless are the sons of many miners, their brothers, relatives, and friends, during the dark days of the last spring. Forced back but always resisting they fought four consecutive days and nights without sleep or rest and with but little food. The fate of the nation, of our great cause, largely rested upon them. They recognised that fact, and they they did more than seemed humanly possible."

In his speech at Edinburgh during the visit of the Commission, Mr. Edgar Wallace, representing the miners of the United States, asked the miners of this country "to work continuously every day of the week, and all the working hours of each day, to supply the urgent needs of the Allies for coal."

FISHING AS A NERVE TEST.

A ghillie of the old school, with a strongly developed faculty for estimating the temperament of the men whom he guides on a famous fishing loch in the Highlands, told me the other day that the military man with many decorations for bravery at the Front usually makes a "nervy" display when he hooks a decent sized fish. Our gallant officers, he declares, "get the wind up with a grilse at the end of the line, in a way that he hopes would not happen when they are playing the fishy Hun." The ghillie said he took out a "brass-hat" on the loch recently. An 18-pounder, with the sea lice still on him, was hooked. The officer's knees knocked together, he almost upset the boat, and when at last the fish was gaffed, he flopped helplessly as if he had received a "blighty." First aid had to be rigorously applied.

CENTURY-OLD BREAD.

The other day I saw a Scotch "bap" or small loaf which was baked so long ago as July 31, 1818—100 years ago before Napoleon's star had suffered eclipse. It is neatly inscribed in ink, stating that in Musselburgh (sic) Mr. John Leven gained the prize. There are the imprint of a mussel shell both on the crust and the sole of the bap, which signifies that it had some connection with a municipal event in Musselburgh, for every burgess of Musselburgh receives on enrolment a bap with three mussel shells stuck in it. What the prize was for, unless it was for war bread, history does not say, but the bap is carefully preserved by Mr. Thomas Sandilands, Inveresk, the old boss of Harry Lauder.

THE STRAIN OF WAR.

A short time ago Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, was home on a holiday. His health had suffered from the long spell of work at the Front. And within the last fortnight he had to spend some time in Hospital. There is one compensation in his illness: his many admirers have been treated to some of those intimate personal sketches with which he enlivens his narrative of the progress of the war. In one of his letters to a Scottish newspaper, after recounting the latest incidents of the late push, he goes back to his Hospital experiences to illustrate the effect of the long war services upon our officers, and especially upon one typical Scottish officer. Now that the strain has relaxed a little, he says, some of the officers who carried on so doggedly begin to "feel done in," and into our rest hospitals and casualty clearing stations there come drifting very tired young men who, in answer to the question, "Well, and what's the matter with you?" reply, "Nothing very definite; I feel a bit queer, that's all; found it hard to carry on somehow." They have erratic pulses, temperature all zig-zag up and down the chart, and a lassitude that keeps them quiet on their beds as patient as babies with a thermometer stuck in their mouths, but brightening up towards evening, when they spin yarns to each other across the wards. Strange, astounding yarns, as I have heard them for several days past in one hospital, told by young officers who were at school four years ago, and who during the past four years, even during the last four months, have crammed into life a hundred years of intense experience. In these wards one hears the inner history of the war and the revelation of its effect on the minds of men, and episodes of frightful adventure told quietly by one man to another, as though they were normal things or dreams vividly remembered.

A boy of twenty-two and a half had been all through Gallipoli, had been cut off in the Horseshoe Trench below Achi Baba, had seen some of his comrades go raving mad with thirst, jumping over the parapet and running towards the Turkish machine-guns, while he had kept sane chewing a button from his sporran until his tongue was glued to the roof of his mouth, and then in the evening of a burning day volunteered to go with five others to fetch water from the lines further back. They went singly. The first man was shot. The second got through. The third was shot. The fourth got through. And when this boy's turn came he was number five, and the odd number had been unlucky. But he passed through and brought back the water. That is an old memory of his. In the 51st he has been all through many battles in France, in all of them since those of Arras last year, and on the French Front as well as on the British, until this last fighting on the Scarpe a week ago. Then he felt funny, as he calls it, and fainted for nothing at all, and now lies yarning in the ward, with little gusts of laughter at odd happenings which he remembers.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWANGINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	30,000,000.
Capital Paid-up	"	22,500,000.
Reserve Funds	"	5,680,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOHYEN, AKO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

KAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
[illegible]

Hongkong, May 1, 1918. [illegible]

INTIMATION

PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

IT has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it, and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3336.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

The name "Walker Bolton" stamped on alternate lengths of belting is a guarantee of quality.
WALKER BOLTON

BELTING FOR HIGH SPEED DRIVES

Contrast the short life of a cheap-to-buy belt with the years of satisfactory service a Walker belt will give—and the Walker belt will prove vastly cheaper to use.

The high quality of Walker Belting is the outcome of ninety-four years' experience. Every stage of the production—tanning, currying, manufacturing—is performed at our works with the care which has been the pride of Walkers throughout.

There is a Walker Belt for every drive and manufacturers desirous of reducing power leakage caused by slipping belts are invited to ask for further particulars.

Walker's Belting

Indent through your shipper for Walker's Belting or write direct to us for particulars. You should have our price list for reference.

Wm Walker & Sons Ltd., Bolton, England.

Contractors to H.M. Government

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in "Knutsford Terrace," Kowloon.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 796

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 27, 1918. [illegible]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for the months of November and December, No. 122 The Peak.

Apply to
MR. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1918. [illegible]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong-nei-chong Road.

[illegible]

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY [illegible]

SPEY ROYAL
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day started Business as a FREIGHT, SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

Top Floor, York Building.
'Phone 1962.
A. A. ALVES.
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1918. 932

TO BE LET.

A FLAT at "SAIFEE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & CO.
Hongkong Nov. 15, 1918. 933

In the Goods of EDWARD JONES formerly of Hongkong and late of 19 Willow Bank Road, Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, England, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others within this Colody to send in their Claims to or against the above Estate to the 11th day of December, 1918.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned by that time.

Dated the 14th day of November, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
Solicitors for the Executors of the Estate of the above named deceased, Hongkong.
[934

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
SATURDAY,
the 23rd Nov., 1918, at 12.30 Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vœux Road, Corner of
ICE HOUSE STREET,
MOTOR YACHT,
Built 1916 had very little usage
Hull ... ... Teakwood
Length Overall ... 35 feet.
Beam ... ... 7 ,,
Draft ... ... 3 ,,
14 H.P. Heavy Duty 2 Cylinders Motor "SCRIPPS."

Complete with Sails, Refrigerator W.C. and Accessories.

On View at her Moorings off Ah King's Slipway, or by arrangement.

Further particular may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 935

BARGAINS.
40% DISCOUNT.
FOR LADIES' DANCING
SHOES.
A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vœux Road Central.
[369

TO-MORROW'S
OVERLAND
CHINA MAIL
THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".
CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BIRTH.

BELL.—On November 7, 1918, at No. 34 Albert Road, Regent's Park, the wife of Lt.-Colonel F. HAYLEY BELL, D.S.O., 10th Batt. Queen's Regt., Royal West Surreys, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KREMER.—On October 25, 1918, at Paris, Madame PIERRE KREMER, neé Monnier, Medaillée de la Croix Rouge, beloved wife of Pierre Kremer, acting Commissioner of Customs, Ningpo (by cable).

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1918.

NO ECONOMIC WAR.

THE first authoritative statement regarding the British Government's attitude towards an economic war against our enemies will be found in the brief summary of a speech which the Premier has made to an audience of some two hundred Liberal members of the House of Commons. He is reported to have declared that he did not propose to go in this matter as far as the Paris resolutions, and he pointed out that the third of President WILSON'S Fourteen Points prevented any idea of a post-war economic war. It will be useful to recall what the Paris Conference resolutions were. They were drawn up under three headings, viz.: (1) measures for the war period; (2) transitory measures for the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction of the Allied countries; and (3) permanent measures of mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies. It is the transitory and permanent measures we now have to consider, and more immediately the transitory measures, which are as follows:—

I.

The Allies declare their common determination to ensure the re-establishment of the countries suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration to those countries, as a prior claim, of their raw materials, industrial and agricultural plant, stock and mercantile fleet, or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

II.

Whereas the war has put an end to all the treaties of commerce between the Allies and the Enemy Powers, and whereas it is of essential importance that, during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies should be hampered by any claim put forward by the Enemy Powers to most-favoured-nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be granted to those Powers during a number of years to be fixed by mutual agreement among themselves.

During this number of years the Allies undertake to assure to each other so far as possible compensatory outlets for trade in case consequences detrimental to their commerce result from the application of the undertaking referred to in the preceding paragraph.

III.

The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources.

IV.

In order to defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to special regime of an effective character.

The Allies will determine by agreement through diplomatic channels the special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on the ships of the enemy powers.

V.

The Allies will devise the measures to be taken jointly or severally for preventing enemy subjects from exercising, in their territories, certain industries or professions which concern national defence or economic independence.

President WILSON'S Conditions of Peace require "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." Responsible British statesmen had been entirely silent on this subject of an economic war prior to Presiedent WILSON'S declaration, but there was reason to suppose that they have not until recently been out of sympathy with the Paris resolutions. It must be recognised that the case for an economic war has largely broken down. The Allied Representatives at the Economic Conference at Paris made it clear in their declaration that their resolutions were defensive in their character. They declared that "after forcing upon them the military contest in spite of all their efforts to avoid the contest the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing, in concert with their Allies, for a contest on the economic plane which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that moment attain its full scope and intensity. . . . . They cannot, therefore, conceal from themselves that the agreements which are being prepared for this purpose between their enemies have the obvious object of establishing the domination of the latter over the production and the markets of the whole world and of imposing on other countries an intolerable yoke." It is clear that the Allied representatives at that Conference, which was held in June 1916, never contemplated such a complete victory as the Allies have happily achieved. By the utter collapse of the Germanic Alliance and the complete reversal of policy indicated by the acceptance of the Allied war aims, "the great peril" of the Germanic Zollverein has disappeared; but if the British Government's reconstruction policy means that as soon as the Peace Treaty is signed, Germans will be able to freely trade in British territory as before, and be given the privileges of "the most favoured nation," then it is certain that a storm of protest will gather from all parts of the Empire and that it will be reinforced by the protests of our Allies. But it would perhaps be well to await an amplified statement of the Government's policy on this question before forming definite conclusions. We have no doubt such an exposition will be very soon demanded.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club on their ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, 16th November:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. J. de Rome, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. Hancock, P. Jacks, Major T. A. Robertson, F. Sutton and E. R. Thomas.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. R. G. A.

The following will represent the University in the above match tomorrow at 2.15 p.m. on the Varsity ground:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), E. A. Ponsonby-Fane, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, W. Gittins, D. K. Samy, S. O. Ang, T. E. Yeoh, K. S. Lim, C. Choa, and T. L. Cheah.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

The Hongkong Football Club in their game with the Royal Navy on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground, will be represented by the following team:—

G. Gerrard, F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, A. N. Other and J. D. Carriere; E. Ries, J. Clark and D. Riechelmann; H. McTavish and T. Jennings. Reserves:—T. L. Knight and J. Rasmussen.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

IT may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for almost anything. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The subscriptions to the French Loan at Shanghai had exceeded by the 8th inst. 31,000,000 francs.

Mr. M. H. Hunt has been appointed agent of the Pacific Mail at Kobe vice Mr. H. F. Palmer, who has been transferred to Singapore.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will attend the Service at Union Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Service will be one of Thanksgiving for Victory and the sure prospect of peace. The public are invited.

The following telegram has been received by a British concern in this Colony from one of the largest Japanese Companies in Tokio:—"Warmest congratulations conclusion victorious armistice towards which unceasing British efforts so gloriously contributed."

The collections at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, on Sunday next (Nov. 17) 1918 will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen; the money received will be used to start an Endowment Fund for the local branch of the Missions to Seamen which has no Endowment Fund and no Reserve Funds. The service at 11 a.m. (Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon) will be taken by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and the evening service at 6 p.m. by Major Walmsley.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

[*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL."]

SIR,—The general impulse to prayer and thanksgiving can have been but partly satisfied by the limited opportunities of Wednesday morning (and at the Cathedral on Thursday morning) necessarily arranged and announced at short notice. Services on the coming Sunday will doubtless be of a nature which will express what is in all our minds and hearts, and the undersigned feel sure they may speak for other congregations besides their own, in inviting the attendance of their fellow citizens at the different places of worship.

We are, Sir, etc.
J. KIRK MACONACHIE,
Minister of the Union Church.
H. COPLEY MOYLE,
Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral.
November 14th.

MUSLEM THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

At the conclusion of the usual Friday prayer a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Mosque, at which an appropriate address was delivered by Mr. A. F. Arculli. The Speaker mentioned the glorious deeds of the Empire which have saved civilisation, and expressed the loyalty and devotion of Mussulmans to the King-Emperor.

GERMAN BANK OFFICIALS.

The *N.C. Daily News* of November 8th says:—

At last the Chinese Government has bestirred itself in respect of the long enjoyed immunities of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in Shanghai. Yesterday afternoon instructions came from Peking that the German officials of the bank were to be turned out of the house!

This means presumably that Mr. Figge will have to look for another house, not too easy a matter in view of the new regulations, and that the five chiefs of departments will be refused access to their desks.

But nothing is said about their salaries so far as we are aware.

Nor is anything said about the liquidation of the bank itself and forcing the overdrawn German firms to pay up.

In the President Mandate of October 29, describing China's part in the war, it was *said* that "whatever plans to confound the enemy that may seem to be beneficial to the cause of the Entente have all been energetically executed without fail."

When will some reality be given to this statement by adopting the simplest plan of all to confound the said enemy, namely, that of closing his bank?

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PANIC AT HOIHOW.

Our Correspondent at Hoihow writing on the 12th inst. says:—

After trying to arrange peace, all efforts were not successful, and fighting has begun at the West of Hoihow, and less than ten miles distant. The Krupp guns at the foreign built fort, two miles West of Hoihow, have been fired and shots were returned by the guns of the Cantonese. It is supposed that the Cantonese will make their attack on the big fort before trying to capture the cities of Kiungchow or Hoihow.

It is reported that General Lung has handed over his command to his four generals, and is leaving by steamer at once for Hongkong. His soldiers have been retreating and have been deserting to the Cantonese, and it is generally believed that there will be no severe fighting near Hoihow.

The people greatly fear that the soldiers will not continue under discipline, and that they, and the pirates that General Lung has enlisted into his army, will loot both Kiungchow and Hoihow, and will carry off many women and children, and hold them for ransom; as the pirates did when they were under their own orders on the Luichow Peninsula last month.

There are nearly 2,000 Northern soldiers in Hoihow who are not connected with the army of General Lung. They have been behaving very well, and it is hoped that they may preserve order till Hoihow can have a stable government.

THE MAGISTRACY.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning with cutting and wounding another Chinese.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence.

Defendant stated that complainant cut him with a firewood chopper some time ago and assaulted him.

Inspector Macdonald stated that complainant was walking along Queen's Road, West when the defendant attacked him with a chopper. There was no row whatever, complainant stating that he did not know defendant. Defendant had made the same statement at the Police Station as he made to his Worship. Complainant's arm had been almost severed.

Mr. Worship said that defendant had admitted the offence but had pleaded provocation.

Mr. Grist applied for bail, which was refused.

The case was remanded for a week.

AN UNEMPLOYED SHIP'S OFFICER.

Jonathan Baher, a shop's officer, was charged with being a vagrant.

Inspector Sullivan stated defendant was in a destitute condition and gave himself up to the Police.

Defendant said he was a ship's officer and out of employment at present.

He was sent to the House of Detention.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

Chan Tack, accountant at a moneychanger's shop, 403 Shanghai Street, reports that at 9.30 p.m. on Thursday five men armed with revolvers entered his shop. The master and his four fokis were forced into the kitchen where one of the robbers was placed on guard over them. The robbers searched the shop and decamped with $160.

An armed robbery has been reported near Shatokok in Chinese territory on the 12th instant when thirty robbers entered the Tak Hing Distillery and took away money and clothing to the value of $279. The master's son, 20 years of age, was kidnapped.

MR. WELLS AND PEACE.

As a prophet Mr. Wells, firing a surprising number of rounds, has scored so many bull's eyes that one takes a malicious pleasure in recording a clean miss. Writing in January 1916 on "the end of the war" he contemplates a state of general exhaustion about the end of that year. "The broad conditions of a possible peace will begin to get stated, and a certain lassitude will creep over the operations in the field." Quickly thereafter he sees the last phase, "a very jaded and anaemic nations will sit about the table on which the new map of Europe will be drawn." The most highly trained observer sometimes overlooks a factor. Mr. Wells forgot the United States.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 908 Pte. A. K. Mackenzie was enrolled on 11.11.18 and posted to "A" Coy. No. 1 Platoon.

No. 836 Pte. C. M. R. Young, "A" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from date of departure.

PROMOTION.

No. 284 Lance Corpl. F. A. Perry, "A" Company, to be Corporal, dated 8.11.18.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 774 Sergt. D. K. Blair, "D" Company, is appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major, dated 8.11.18.

No. 353 Pte. F. A. Wells, "A" Company, is appointed Lance Corpl. dated 8.11.18.

LEAVE.

Captain C. Champkin, is granted 3 months' leave from 27.11.18.

Gr. G. N. da Roza, Arty. Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10.11.18.

TRANSFERS.

No. 668 Pte. A. R. Kinross is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 9.11.18.

No. 554 Pte. J. H. Seth is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Coy., dated 11.11.18.

No. 803 Pte. C. A. Ribeiro is transferred from the Signalling Section to the Engineer Company, dated 14.11.18.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The examination for promotion is postponed until after Camp.

DRESS.

Caps will be worn instead of helmets on and after 16th instant, from which date belts will be worn in walking out dress and Officers will wear Sam Browne belts on all occasions except when white collars and black ties are worn.

Orders for Artillery Company, by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

MONDAY, 18th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

TUESDAY, 19th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Classes only.

FRIDAY, 22nd inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. & Layers' Classes only.

Orders for Engineer Company, by Captain W. Russell.

15th to 22nd Nov., 1918:—

D.E.L. DUTIES.

Parades as per rosters posted at headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley. Lyeemun, Capt. James. Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.

INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.OS. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.'s and men of higher ratings under Q.M.S. Ovendene and Staff Sergt. Parsons, R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Staff Sergt. Barclay, R.E.

Engineer pay and travelling expenses for October will be paid at Headquarters on the following dates:—

MONDAY, 18th Nov. } between 11 a.m.
TUESDAY, 19th ,, } and noon.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 17th to 30th Nov. 1918, inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

All N.C.O.'s and men who wish to fire in the *early morning* will attend at 6.45 a.m. to fire the following:—

MONDAY, 18th inst.:—

Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12.

TUESDAY, 19th inst.:—

Part 2, Practices 8, 9, 10 and 11.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—

Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19.

THURSDAY, 21st inst.:—

Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Dress, drill order with pouches.

PARADES.

"B" Company.

MONDAY, 18th inst.:—

4.00 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 20th inst.:—

4.00 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 21st Nov.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except N.C.Os. and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

FRIDAY, 22nd November:—

4.15 p.m.—No. Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

TUESDAY, 19th Nov.:—

4.30 p.m.—At King's Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, practices 13, 14, and 19. Dress, drill order with pouches.

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all-round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in considerably less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Orders for Cadet Company, by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

MONDAY, 18th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

WEDNESDAY, 20th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yaumati Football Ground.

5.15 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

SUNDAY, 26th inst.:—

1030 a.m. Church Parade.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Hongkong side, 10.15 a.m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon side, 10.30 a.m.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

There will be a practice for places in the H.A.D.C. team on Sunday, 17th instant at 2.15 p.m. at King's Park.

THE M.C.L. BAZAAR.

Mrs. Gurner forwards to us the following financial statements showing the financial result of the Ministering Children's League, and the allocation of the proceeds:—

RECEIPTS.

Kowloon (Mrs. Aitken)	$1,250.49
Police (Mrs. Messer and Mrs. King)	770.00
St. Paul's Girls (Miss Woo)	1,000.80
St. Stephen's Girls (Miss Griffin)	664.00
Girls' Diocesan School (Miss Skipton)	172.10
Quarry Bay (Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Templeton)	1,100.00
Belilios School (Miss Clarke)	1,400.55
Fan Oi (Miss Pitt and Miss E. Ho Fook)	1,151.00
Navy (Mrs. Anderson) Stall, $850.23; Dip, $05.30; Chute, $46.20, Shies, $13.05; Wizard, $84.00	1,118.78
Entertainment	239.15
Gold Fish	107.35
Peak (Mrs. Ritchie)	813.40
Victoria—East Point Victoria School (Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Cooper)	1,780.80
Military (Mrs. Robertson)	456.10
Sweets	114.21
Teas	301.00
Posters	35.00
Entrance Money	139.10
Donation	20.00
Total Receipts	$12,626.64

A small silk bag (with contents), found in the grounds of Government House after the M.C.L. Bazaar, may be obtained by the owner on application to Mrs. Gurner, H.M.S. "Tamar."

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

M. C. L. Cot at Ottershaw	$1,600.00
Trafalgar Orphan Home	1,200.00
Merchant Service Guild Funds	1,700.00
Royal Soldiers—Daughters	1,000.00
St. Dunstan's Home	1,500.00
Children's Ward—Nethersoles	800.00
French Convent	250.00
Italian Convent	250.00
L. S. M. Training Home	650.00
Baxter Mission	600.00
Village School Fund	600.00
Diocesan Girls' School	850.00
C. M. S. Victoria Home	1,200.00
Orphan Home—Scotland	300.00
Balance in hand	126.64
Total	$12,626.64

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST No. 21.

Already acknowledged	$ 9,667.16
D. W.	600
Raffle for Silver tea service and cake basket presented by members of the Jewish Recreation Club	451.77
Total	$ 10,125.03

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E.

WINTER UNIFORM.

Blue uniform will, until further orders, be worn for all duties and parades. Helmets will not be worn on any occasion unless specially ordered.

Patrolmen not yet in possession of winter uniform must wear white uniform and capes.

"HEATHER DAY," 1918.

Seven Inspectors and seventy-five Sergeants and Constables will be required for extra duties on Friday, Saturday, November 29th and 30th. Warning Officers have been notified.

All ranks of the Police Reserve Force when in uniform may wear the emblem which will be sold in connection with the "Heather Day" celebration.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Until further orders, Inspectors' Patrols will take the place of the ordinary patrols.

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks who have been passed for fresh issue of uniform and/or Caps must forthwith attend at Noordin's shop for measurement.

Hongkong, November 15th, 1918.

SIBERIA'S NEW FLAG.

Siberia, which is gradually crystallising into a nation about the Japanese army and the little bands of Czecho-Slavs, has already adopted a national flag. Its colours are green and white, an epitome of the country: the green stands for the innumerable forests, the white for its eternal snows.

General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp General to the King.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUMANIA AGAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

TO SECURE DISARMAMENT OF MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that Rumania has declared war on Germany. This is apparently a measure to secure the disarmament of General Mackensen's Army of occupation.

RUMANIA DEMANDS EVACUATION OF TRANSYLVANIA.

LYONS, Nov. 13.

According to the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* Rumania has presented an ultimatum to Hungary demanding the immediate evacuation of Transylvania.—*French Wireless.*

AUSTRIA'S POSSIBLE UNION WITH GERMANY.

ENTENTE OPPOSED TO THE IDEA.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Some regret is expressed in the French Press at the fate of the Emperor of Austria, who is abandoning his power. German-Austria had no part in the starting of the war, but ill-conducted her efforts towards peace. The Entente will not agree to allow German-Austria to join the German Republic. If she joins she must take her share as Germany in the war expenses and indemnities to be imposed by the Allies.—*Havas.*

THE CONVERSION OF GERMANY.

FRENCH SCEPTICAL.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

There are many warnings in the French Press against German bluff about the conversion of Germany. It has been too sudden to enable one to judge whether the transformation is genuine or not. If the Germans do not carry out the terms of the Armistice, the Allies will enforce them.

There is the same universal feeling about the Kaiser's ignoble bolt. —*Havas*

THE QUESTION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

UNITY WITH FRANCE WITHOUT REFERENDUM.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The Allied High Command has received a wireless message from the German High Command, stating that the French population of Alsace-Lorraine is assuming a hostile attitude towards German troops on the march and asking the French Government to send a message urging the Alsace-Lorraine people to remain calm.

The French Press states that there is very good evidence that a referendum is not necessary. The feelings of Alsace-Lorraine on being united to France are clear.—*Havas.*

PARIS DELIRIOUS WITH JOY.

ENDLESS PROCESSIONS AND IMMENSE TURMOIL.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Paris on Tuesday was delirious. There was no end of processions and such a turmoil and hurly-burly as had never been seen. The cafés were open till 11 o'clock.—*Havas.*

FRANCE CRYING OUT FOR KAISER'S BLOOD.

TRIAL BY ENTENTE TRIBUNAL ASKED.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

French opinion is entirely against liberty being given to the Kaiser to spend the rest of his criminal life quietly abroad. He must be tried by a tribunal of the Entente.—*Havas.*

FRENCH DISCIPLINE IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

LYONS, Nov. 13.

An Order of the Day says:—General Petain knows that, in spite of the odious outrages committed by the enemy, the French soldiers will maintain their discipline and show respect to the inhabitants and their property in the occupied territories. —*French Wireless.*

POLITICAL UNREST IN EUROPE.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Nov. 13.

In the Federal Chamber the President discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement, whose headquarters were at Olten. He reiterated that the Federal Council's intention was to immediately institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier the Bolshevik mission which the men of Olten wanted to be officially recognised.

DUTCH ASKED TO BE CALM.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13.

In the Second Chamber the Premier appealed to the people to remain calm and self-controlled. The Government was endeavouring to relieve distress. The bread ration would be increased, while ships had already received permission to go to the East Indies for fats and other produce. He warned the people that disturbances would result in dislocation and famine.

"REVOLUTION WITHOUT ANARCHY."

TALK OF ASSUMING SUPREME AUTHORITY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The Socialist leader, M. Troelstra, in a speech, said that the watchword of the Dutch Socialists was "Revolution without Anarchy." He condemned the Russian Bolshevik excesses. The Socialists in Holland would act calmly but drastically. The Socialist Congress would meet on Saturday and Sunday to constitute the revolutionary authority and to decide the question of the formation of Soviets throughout the country and a supreme Soviet. If they resolved on it, then that Soviet would immediately assume the supreme authority in Holland.

Condemning the influence of militarism, M. Troelstra said it emanated from the Queen and her entourage which were antagonistic to the spirit of the people. His party demanded the socialisation of labour and would not allow this historic moment to pass through fear of violence. The Government was unable to rely on the Army nor on the majority of the police. "We aspire to power," he said, "because we are indispensable to the realisation of the social progress rendered necessary by the downfall of Militarism." If the present Government remained in power anarchy would result. The Social Democrats alone were capable of resisting anarchy and raising Holland to her feet.

ALLIED FLEET IN THE DARDANELLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE REACHED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Admiralty states:—

The Allied Fleet passed through the Dardanelles on the 12th, in fine weather.

British and Indian troops, occupying the forts, paraded as the ships passed.

The Fleet arrived off Constantinople at 8 o'clock this morning.

INFLUENZA IN THE ARMY.

25,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS IN FRANCE AFFECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. I. Macpherson (Under-Secretary to the War Office) stated that in October 25,000 British soldiers in France were admitted into hospitals for influenza, of whom 420 died.

Two thousand and seven hundred were admitted into hospital for pneumonia, of whom over 1,000 died.

RESTRICTION OF TRAVELLING AT SEA.

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Dr. T. J. Macnamara (Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty) stated that the Government was considering the whole question of restriction of travelling at sea.

ALSACE-LORRAINE DIET.

SECOND CHAMBER A NATIONAL COUNCIL.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The Second Chamber of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet has constituted itself into a National Council.

BRUSSELS GARRISON MUTINIES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

Neutrals arriving state that the Brussels garrison has mutinied and that some of the officers have been killed.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK IN 1914.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE NOW.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Admiralty states:—

"The British warship *Audacious* sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on October 27, 1914.

"The news was not issued previously owing to the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

INFLUENZA SCOURGE IN ENGLAND.

7,560 DEATHS IN ONE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

An official return shows that deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week totalled 7,560, of which 3,968 were in London.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS' PROFITS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Messrs. J. & P. Coats' net profit on the year's working is £3,171,795.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT BY SOVIET.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

A message from Frankfurt states that the Soviet is in complete control. They are maintaining guards of soldiers on public buildings.

A Dusseldorf message says: The Soviet has appealed for the maintenance of order and issued a warning that attacks on property and life will be suppressed and strikes prohibited.

A Hamburg message states: Business has been resumed and everything is fairly normal under Soviet rule.

The German guards on the Dutch frontier have thrown down their arms and the frontiers are entirely open, one hundred German officers fleeing into Holland.

MONARCHS OF GERMAN STATES DEPOSED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.

"Vorwaerts" states that the Soviet has deposed the King of Saxony, and in the First and Second Chambers the Ministers of State are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet pending new elections based on universal suffrage for men and women.

Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced the throne for himself and house.

It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been deposed.

From Darmstadt it is reported that the Grand Duke of Hesse has been placed under preventive arrest.

A Polish directorate has been established at Cracow and has issued a proclamation deposing the Regency Council.

SOCIALIST STRIFE ENDED.

Herr Hirsch, a Majority Socialist deputy, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

A message from Berlin states that Chancellor Ebert has announced that the strife between the Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists has ended.

CROWN PRINCE REPORTED SHOT.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The *Vaderland* says the Crown Prince was shot in an affray with German Guards when endeavouring to cross the frontier on Sunday.

GERMAN FACTIONS FIGHT.

The "Handelsblad" reports that several thousand German soldiers at Beverloo camp in Belgium raised the red flag and attacked another force which was pro-Kaiser. The latter were defeated and fled with their arms and artillery across the Dutch frontier where they were subsequently disarmed. Serious disorders have broken out in the German garrison at Antwerp.

BAVARIAN ADVICE TO ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.

The new Bavarian Government, through Switzerland, has informed the Allies that Bavaria is now a "Peoples State," that the terms of the Armistice will bring chaos and asking the Allies to name conditions which will hit the guilty, adding that the "German military autocracy deserve no mercy."

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

A message from Berlin states telegrams have been found in the palace, indicating a plot to sent Imperialist troops from the front to crush the revolution.

In Berlin there was fresh fighting on Monday at the royal stables where the officers renewed their firing, also in the Unter den Linden where the revolutionary troops used machine-guns. There were many dead.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A German wireless official message says:—The new National Government has met, consisting of the Majority Socialists Ebert, Scheidemann, and the Independent Socialists Haase, Dittmann and Barth. Every departmental minister will be assisted by two Socialists, one Majority and one Independent. Ebert and Haase hold the chairmanship of the Political Cabinet.

HINDENBURG SUPPORTS THE GOVERNMENT.

Isolated resistances in Berlin by officers faithful to the Kaiser were soon suppressed. The population is quiet and obedient. Isolated pillagings have been ruthlessly punished. Hindenburg, who is still at Headquarters, is in accord with the new Government.

ALLIED OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO SPA.

A wireless French official message informs the German General Headquarters that Major Sisteron, of the Allied General Headquarters, accompanied by three officers, is proceeding to Spa to-day.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GERMAN MERCHANTMEN.

A wireless German official message recommends all German merchantmen to proceed to the nearest port.

THE ARMISTICE.

A SLIGHT MODIFICATION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A wireless French official message says:—

The Allied High Command grants an additional day to the fortnight allowed for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxemburg and Alsace-Lorraine and announces that otherwise the terms of the Armistice cannot at present be modified.

GERMANS WANT A PRELIMINARY PEACE.

A wireless German official message says: Dr. Solf has sent a message to Mr. Secretary Lansing:—

The Armistice being concluded, the German Government requests President Wilson to arrange peace negotiations and proposes for the purpose of acceleration firstly to consider the conclusion of a preliminary peace.

Dr. Solf enquires where and when the negotiations might begin owing to the pressing danger of famine and is particularly anxious that the negotiations begin immediately.

THE KAISER IN HOLLAND.

BITTERLY BLAIMS SUPREME COMMAND.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

It is officially announced that the ex-Emperor has arrived in Holland.

Representatives of the Foreign Ministry have proceeded to Maastricht to discuss provisional arrangements for his stay, pending a final decision on the subject.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.

Two trains brought the ex-Kaiser's party to Holland. The second contained *inter alia* ten automobiles.

The *Tyd* learns on reliable authority that the Kaiser resolved on flight after he heard the terms of the armistice read at Headquarters. He bitterly reproached the Supreme Command that he had been misled. One general advised against flight as being unworthy of the Kaiser, but the latter paid no heed. Field-Marshal Hindenburg designated General von Falkenhayn to accompany the Kaiser. Hitherto the Dutch authorities have not asked the Kaiser to give his parole.

The ex-Kaiser has arrived at Maarne and is proceeding to Amerongen Castle where he is to stay as the guest of Count Bentinck.

EMPEROR KARL ABDICATES.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA JOINS GERMAN REPUBLIC.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.

It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Karl has abdicated and that Dr. Adler, the Foreign Minister, is dead. The Emperor in a proclamation says he abdicates in order not to hinder the free development of his peoples.

The State Council of Vienna has adopted a Bill proclaiming German-Austria a republic and part of the German Republic.

POTSDAM PALACE PROTECTED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Soviet in Potsdam is protecting the new palace where the Empress, the Crown Princess and the other Princesses and their children are in absolute security.

THE GERMAN BOLSHEVISTS AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

The *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that it retains its name having obtained the Government's protection against the Spartacus or Bolshevik group, which [illegible] as the Red Flag.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

TEMPORARY MEASURES PENDING REPATRIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A wireless German official report states:—

The Provisional Government's Executive Committee has decided that prisoners of war must remain in their places of employment and obliged to work as heretofore, and to receive the same wages as free German workmen.

LATER.

The German wireless instructions as regards prisoners of war presumably constitute temporary measures, pending repatriation.

ALSACE-LORRAINE'S HOSTILITY TO GERMANS.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

The German High Command has requested the French Government to exhort the populace of Alsace-Lorraine to refrain from showing their hostility to the retiring German troops.

A WARNING AGAINST EXCESSES.

GENERAL PETAIN'S ORDER.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

General Petain, in an Army Order, extolls the courage and tenacity of the French troops during the war, and exhorts them, when they enter Germany as liberators, to refrain from excesses which their resentment of German outrages in France might justify.

BRITAIN'S WAR FINANCE.

THE FUTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000, said he expected the expenditure to be less but if this was the end of the war some expenses of demobilisation must be paid out of this vote. He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary to bring food supplies to Europe. For 202 days up to 19th November the daily expenditure on the war had been £6,688,000. In October nineteen loans to the Allies amounted to £1,465,000,000 and loans to the Dominions to £218,000,000. Altogether £568,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £425,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy and £127,000,000 to smaller States. Great Britain's debts abroad did not exceed £1,000,000,000 and this we could easily bear. Our future depended on the extent to which labour and capital could work together harmoniously.

He declared that the Empire's part was greater than had ever been played by any country in the world. (Loud cheers). "Look at the Dominions and India. Look at the part the Indian troops had played in the overthrow of Turkey! And what of the Dominions? They were not fighting for the Mother Country; they were fighting for the Empire which was as much theirs as ours. They were far away, but they sent their troops and what troops they are!"—(Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law in conclusion emphasised the greatness of the war efforts of the Mother Country. He declared that her financial achievement had been no small one. The Navy had played a decisive part. The blockade had sapped the whole foundation of German life. The spirit of the people of Britain in the darkest hours had been indomitable. No army had done as much as ours during the last two years. We had won victory at a great price.—(Loud cheers).

COMRADESHIP IN ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The War Office announces that a Conference of Representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces, has appointed a Committee, with General Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering a spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all those serving in the Royal Navy, Army, and the Royal Air Force.

The Conference has also appointed a Committee, with Admiral Jellicoe as Chairman, to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire, among all those serving in the war. The latter Committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces, and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AT HOME.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Committee of Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of 5s. a week to men of 18 years and upwards and half a crown to boys and apprentices in engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft, chemical and other munition works.

GERMAN TRAINING SHIP.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The *Weser Zeitung* understands that the training ship *Schlesien* mentioned on the 8th was pursued by the Revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

(Continued on Page 7.)

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.
PRICE OF ISSUE Frs. 70.80.
Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918, payable quarterly.
FREE OF TAXES.
Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November 1918.
Bills and Bonds of the National Defence bought before October 29th are accepted in Payment.
Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
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Where full particulars may be obtained.
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Actg. Manager.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

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Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office.

O. S. K.

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GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
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BOMBAY **COLOMBO**	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
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For BATAVIA, SOURABAYA and SAMARANG.
"TAMON MARU No. 12" ... SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., at Noon.

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"AFRICA MARU" ....TUESDAY, 26th Nov., at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG **TAKAO** **VIA** **SWATOW** **AMOY**	These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ....THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" ....SUNDAY, 17th Nov. at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

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[illegible] from Hongkong.

[illegible] particulars apply

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T[illegible] YUS[illegible] HA

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[illegible] service [illegible] between [illegible] Hongkong, Singapore [illegible] Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.
RIOJUN MARU .... on or about 14th Dec.

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[illegible] apply

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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Nov. 16, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Nov. 19, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	Nov. 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS		TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	*TAISANG*	SUNDAY,	Nov. 17, Daylight
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	*WINGSANG*	SUNDAY,	Nov. 17, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG*	TUESDAY,	Nov. 19, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	FRIDAY,	Nov. 22, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2219

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GET-READY PAPERS.

MAJOR WALDORF ASTOR ON PARTIES.

[BY HAROLD BEGBIE.]

Everyone with an eye on the future and a five-pound note in War Loan, is anxious about peace politics.

After so bloody a sunset, carrying down in its flames Tsardoms, Kaiserisms, and a whole British Museum of Traditionalisms, what dawn may rise?

To face that unknown dawn with half the nation intellectually interned in the Liberal camp, and the other half intellectually interned in the Conservative camp, the two sides making faces at each other the same old faces, and calling out rude names at each other, the same old names, this, it is felt, would be to pour petrol on the dynamite.

Major Waldorf Astor wears his political label with a difference. Moreover, it has become so yellowed during the last four years that it is now a uniform khaki—which is the colour of self-sacrifice. I am quite sure he doesn't care a toss for party in comparison with the national welfare. The name on his label, if you can read it with a magnifying glass, is "Unionist," but he is wearing that old label in the fore-front of the army of Social Reformers.

A JOYOUS REFORMER.

It is difficult to think of this tall, lithe, eager, bright-eyed and youthful-looking legislator as the adoring father of a formidable family, or as a middle-aged gentleman paying an income tax which would make a plain girl's fortune as a dowry. He is just now working excessively hard, and on a particularly busy day looks like an athletic undergraduate who is reading for Greats, who is overdoing perhaps both physical exercise and intellectual study, and who can't be bothered to brush his thick, boyish hair with fastidious discrimination or to look too narrowly in the glass when he is either shaving his chin or tying his sailor knot.

But he is a thoroughly happy man; one who loves life, and because he loves it so deeply would make it better: who feels, moreover, that this hard toil of making a stubborn and stupid world better is of the very essence of life, the only toil which is worth a man's while. I mean, he is a joyous reformer.

How does he regard party politics after war?

He does not bother his head about the creation of new parties. He says that the solution has already been found. This solution is a Coalition Government. He thinks that peace can only be made by a Government composed of all parties, and such a Government, he holds, would be the best possible power to guide us through the quaking times of reconstruction.

Whether a General Election should come now or after victory, he is convinced that a Coalition Government is the only rational solution of our political difficulties; and his reason for favouring an early General Election is interesting in that it shows us how boldly the mind of this Unionist is confronting the difficult future.

He tells me that a General Election this winter would turn chiefly on the question of whether peace is to come by arms or by negotiation. He thinks that arms would win. "And this," he said, "would mean that the nation wants a democratic peace, and means to have it; and this in its turn would mean that it wants a democratic reconstruction, and means to have it. Therefore, the Coalition Government born of this election would be above all things a democratic government, a government not merely strengthened to destroy Kaiserism down to its roots, but strengthened to set about reconstruction in no spirit of patching, but rather with tremendous determination to set our British house of life in something like real order."

AFTER THE WAR POLICY.

As to peace politics: first of all he would like to see State purchase of the Liquor Trade, and he places this reform in the forefront because he wants it done now. He would leave local reform in this respect to local option; but he wants the State to be the sole master of alcohol.

Next, and the very first reform to be accomplished after the war, he desires a genuine reformation in the economic sphere. He wants the relations between Capital and Labour straightened out, and this not only because he holds it to be essential to our industrial prosperity, but because it would be an act of hypocrisy on our part to go to the world with a scheme for a League of Nations while we ourselves are in a state of economic war.

Then comes a Ministry of Health, with a layman at the head of it, but a layman supported by the best medical authorities in the country. And then housing reform, seriously inspired to revolutionise the hard and heart-breaking life of the working woman by giving her a house not only comely and worthy of her pride, but so modernly efficient that her domestic toil is lightened to a pleasure.

First and foremost, however, must come industrial prosperity, and this is not to be looked for, he is quite certain, until the relations of Capital and Labour are a real unity. He believes that the spirit of co-operation can achieve this sine qua non of national happiness. "Our work," he said to me, "is not to clip shillings, but to multiply sovereigns. Capital and Labour must work as one man to increase and cheapen production."

Here are reforms, he argues, to which true men of all parties would be willing to lend a hand; and no Coalition Government need hesitate for a moment to attack the evils they would reform with a high courage and absolute sincerity of heart. The nation is in earnest. No bunglers and no patchers can live in the stern spirit of these tremendous times.

There is only one medicine for the humbug of faction. It is truth, and truth appeals to men of all parties.

"GURKHAS KEEPING ORDER IN LONDON."

TALES TOLD IN GERMANY.

There has lately been in Germany a great demand for a campaign of truth-telling and for propaganda, and the way in which some journals attempt to satisfy this demand is really astounding. A good example of the rubbish served up in order to hearten the people of the Fatherland is an article in the "Hamburger Nachrichten," written by a German who declares that he has been three and a half years in England.

Interned most of the time, he says he was allowed to go about a good deal in the country. While interned he was fed on "half a dozen potatoes daily, tea twice every day, some molasses, and when in luck three dog biscuits once or twice weekly." He actually says that "bread cards were easily obtained but there was generally no bread in bakers' shops."

[Most of his story refers to the early part of this year.]

He declares that when he was in Liverpool he had to pay from 22s. to 24s. for 200 grammes of bread, while the same amount of codfish cost seven or eight shillings. These foodstuffs could only be obtained by underhand means.

POLICE "MURDER GERMANS."

He gives a vague description of an air raid on London, and when he went along the Embankment next morning "only small fragments of Waterloo Bridge were to be seen." He declares that many German women and children were murdered in England at the time of the sinking of the "Lusitania." "It wasn't the mob," he says, "which carried out those shameless deeds; they were the acts of soldiers and police sent by the Government with the apparent object of protecting foreigners."

He holds that Germans in the Fatherland have no reason to grumble at the general state of affairs. "It is not necessary for the German Government," he adds, "to employ black troops to keep order, as is the case in England. One can see in London streets troops of Gurkhas, 30 to 60 strong, under coloured officers. Their duty is to overawe the starving population. These hordes have attacked and wiped out whole villages in Lingoldshire (sic). I have seen those places myself."

KING OF SIAM ON FAIR PLAY.

The King of Siam is the author of an article on the "Freedom of the Seas," which appears in the journal of the Royal Navy League of Siam.

In the present war, he writes, some neutral countries had been buying much larger quantities of goods than anyone could believe they required for themselves, and this naturally aroused the suspicion that they acted as agents for the Central Powers.

The rules of international law were much on a par with those of sports; both sides must play fairly. Germany in the present war was like the side that was cheating in a game.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 14, 1918. 517

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FOR

29th Nov.

HEATHER DAY

29th Nov.

HEATHER DAY

29th Nov.

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29th Nov.

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BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE REJOICINGS.

THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO ALLIES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Armistice H.M. The King telegraphed his congratulations to the King of the Belgians, President Poincaré, the Mikado, President Wilson, the Kings of Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Greece and Siam, the Sultan of Egypt and the Presidents of Portugal, China, Brazil and Cuba.

HERO OF KUT AT ST. PAUL'S.

An impressive national thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's at noon. It was attended by their Majesties and other royalties, members of the Cabinet, Allied and Neutral diplomats, and representatives of the Dominions, India and the Forces, also by General Townshend. The Primate, the Archbishop of York, officiated. Dense crowds cheered their Majesties *en route*.

GREAT SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

There were unforgettable scenes in the Chamber when M. Clemenceau read the terms of the Armistice. The Premier's speech was punctuated by the firing of guns, the cheers of the Deputies and the frantic applause of the public in the galleries. After reading the terms in a voice broken with emotion the Premier greeted France, Alsace-Lorraine, the fallen, and the Army. The whole Chamber then rose and thundered out the "Marseillaise." The deputies were almost delirious with joy and tears were in all eyes.

LONDON HEARS PARIS REJOICE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The signing of the armistice was celebrated most enthusiastically in Paris. The streets were beflagged, church bells were rung, salvoes fired and a great procession walked the streets with flags singing the anthems of the Allies. All public buildings were illuminated at night. The noise of the celebrations was heard in London by telephone.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

A French communiqué says:—

The conclusion of the Armistice emphasises that the Allies, after four months of a decisive offensive, have driven back, beaten and thrown out of France the powerful German Army and forced it to sue for peace.

HERR BALLIN'S END.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.

It is reported that Herr Ballin committed suicide in his office at Hamburg on learning the terms of the Armistice.

SPREAD OF REVOLUTION.

SERIOUS UNREST IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A Berne message says:—

There is considerable labour unrest of a revolutionary character throughout Switzerland and strong hostility to the measures aiming at the preservation of order. The Federal Council announces its intention to call up additional troops and will resist a revolutionary movement for reforms which it is prepared to introduce voluntarily. A general strike has begun everywhere without disorders. Troops have been called out. The Postal, Telegraph and Customs officials are not striking at present though they are prepared to support the workmen's demands which include the speedy re-election of a National Council on a proportional basis, the re-election of the Federal Council according to the strength of the parties, the revision of the constitution, the extension of popular rights and the war debt to be covered by taxation of big incomes.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Satyendra Pressano Sinha, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is coming from India to attend the Imperial War Cabinet discussions preparatory to the Peace Conference.

BERLIN AND THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.

The Soviet at Berlin has passed a resolution in favour of resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolsheviks.

The Bolshevist Ambassador M. Yoffe and his staff, whom Prince Max expelled, have returned to Berlin.

ARMISTICE TERMS THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

CHARACTERISED AS MONSTROUS AND INHUMANE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The German Press comment on the Armistice terms take a very gloomy view of the situation.

The *Tages Zeitung* says the conditions are terrible.

The *Vorwaerts* expressed the opinion that the Government has no alternative but to accept them.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* says the terms are monstrous.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states they are unprecedentedly inhumane. The paper is quite reconciled to the surrender of fortresses and ships, but is embittered against the handing over of railway material on the ground of urgent internal needs.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 15d. 11h. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. The anticyclone over N. China has increased in intensity, and pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all reporting stations. Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 96.61 inches, against an average of 81.33 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th November:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, strong; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong to a gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 15, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/2
" On demand,	3/2[illegible]
" 30 days' sight	3/2[illegible]
" 4 months' sight,	3/2[illegible]
Credits, 4 months' sight,	3/3[illegible]
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/3[illegible]
On Paris—	
On demand,	413½
Credits, 4 months sight,	430½
On New York—	
On demand,	75⅝
Credits, 60 days' sight,	—
On Bombay—	
Wire,	—
On demand,	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	—
On demand,	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand,	135¼
On Manila—	
On demand,	151½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand,	137½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	44.40
Sovereigns (buying rate)	$6.20 nom.
Silver (per oz.)	48⅜ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	25 % prem
Chinese Copper Cash	2 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	2 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	8 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	1½% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 3 p.m.	On date at 9 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	30.12	30.18	30.14
Temperature	71	63	69
Humidity	71	78	82
Direction of Wind	N	N	N
Force	1	3	3
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

[illegible]

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 15, 1918.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham
Capt. J. Adcock
Mr F. C. Allen
Mr and Mrs E. G. Anderson
Mr N. Bach
Mr J. P. Ballantine
Mr F. C. Banham
Mr and Mrs G. H. M. Bannerman
Mr J. H. Baring
Mrs E. R. Belilios
Capt. E. Bentley
Mr Beuchot
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. D. Birrell
Major and Mrs G. D. R. Black and son
Mrs E. D. Blackburn
Mr J. J. Bleeker
Mr and Mrs A. L. Bonet
Mr W. E. Bewerman
Capt. & Mrs Branch
Mr O. T. Breakspear
Mrs. H. Bridge and child
Mr and Mrs F. G. Bromley & child
Mr W. G. Browell
Mr H. F. Buckner
Mr N. Burns
Mr R. V. Cameron
Mr and Mrs E. A. Carvalho
Mr H. Cayrou
Col. A. Chapman
Mr M. Chen
Mr and Mrs J. C. Clark
Mr F. L. Cooke
Dr and Mrs H. L. Cumming
Mr A. L. Davies
Mrs F. E. Davis
Mrs F. A. Diekhoff
Mr A. W. v. Dobben
Mr L. K. Ducroiset and child
Mr J. J. Durt
Madam E. Esnault
Mr R. Fairnie
Capt. E. Finlayson
Mrs J. Florida
Miss J. Florida
Mr E. R. Fraser
Mr W. L. Gaddum
Mr H. B. Gallop
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Mr I. Gray
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Mr A. Holgerson
Mr A. Shelton Hooper
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Capt. R. Innes
Mr and Mrs M. Joblin
Mrs L. M. Joblin
Mr S. J. Johnstone
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Mr B. H. van Ketel
Mr H. Krebs
Mrs N. Kurocsky
Miss H. de Lacey
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Capt. P. F. Lanchbery
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Mr F. Larsen
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Miss Alice Lu
Mr G. Ludin
Mr and Mrs N. MacIntyre
Master MacIntyre
Dr G. W. Mackean
Mr & Mrs C. Meurer
Mr & Mrs Muraire
Mr and Mrs W. P. Neeson
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Capt. L. D'Oliveyra
Mrs Orsini and 2 children
Mrs Papini
Mr S. S. Perry
Mr H. H. Pethick
Capt. M. Picknell
Mr F. Radamelle
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mrs J. F. Reynolds
Mrs N. Ritchie
Mr & Mrs R. Salle
Dr J. Salgueiro
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Mrs B. Sheehan
Miss H. F. Skinner
Mrs M. Slade
Mrs W. H. Sparke
Mr A. C. Spence
Mr V. Steensley
Mr A. T. Stewart
Mrs A. T. Stewart, child and nurse
Mr A. P. Stubbs
Mr and Mrs H. C. Stuntz
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr G. F. Tobler
Mr P. W. Vermeulen
Mr Thos. [illegible]
Mr D. Williams
Mr D. S. Williams
Mr G. G. Wood
Mr G. Woudenberg
Mr and Mrs B. Wylie

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Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair
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Miss Chettle
Mr G. L. Coleman
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Mrs Cormack
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Mr F. B. Johnson
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Mrs and Miss Main
Mrs Matthieson
Madame de Mattos
Mr J. Finlay Miller
Mrs Moore
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Mrs Puddicombe
Eng.-Comdr. Reed
Mr and Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr F. J. de Rome
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Mr A. Findlay Smith
Mrs B. D. Tisdall
Maj.-Gen. F. Ventris
Miss M. Ventris

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Mrs J. R. F. Anderson
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Mr W. Bridge
Miss A. Coombes
Mr and Mrs Course
Mrs F. C. Crush
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Mr & Mrs McAinsh
Mr J. McArthur
Mrs McGee
Mr B. J. de Moore
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mr H. Pearman
Mrs F. E. Pennoyer
Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mrs Sangster
Mr. Stubbings and daughter
Mr J. de Vries
Mr and Mrs Underwood

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Master Alberto
Miss Alberto
Mr N. L. Brewer
Mrs F. E. Cameron
Mr C. G. Cantillo
Mr F. G. Cantillo
Mr E. T. Crocker
Mrs N. Ferguson and 4 children
Mr and Mrs Geo. Freeman and 2 children
Mr K. B. Graas
Mr W. W. Hipkins
Mrs M. Jenkinson and 2 children
Mr M. S. Metha
Mr O. Murrell
Mr S. Paul
Mrs E. Sloan and children
Mrs L. Smith and 2 children
Mr and Mrs H. Stephens
Mrs A. Talbot and 3 children
Mrs A. Thompson and 2 children
Mr L. Uydens
Mrs L. Willcocks

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Nov. 1918:—

Date.	Ends		Begins	
Nov. 15th,	6.24	a.m.	5.51	p.m.
" 16th,	6.25	"	5.51	"
" 17th,	6.26	"	5.51	"
" 18th,	6.26	"	5.50	"
" 19th,	6.27	"	5.50	"
" 20th,	6.28	"	5.50	"
" 21st,	6.28	"	5.50	"
" 22nd,	6.29	"	5.50	"
" 23rd,	6.29	"	5.50	"
" 24th,	6.30	"	5.50	"
" 25th,	6.31	"	5.49	"
" 26th,	6.31	"	5.49	"
" 27th,	6.31	"	5.49	"
" 28th,	6.32	"	5.49	"
" 29th,	6.33	"	5.49	"
" 30th,	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	"

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
Bombay, Ceylon and Straits	Dunera	Sunday, 17th Nov.
Straits	Changchow	Wednesday, 20th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bangkok	Yushun	Sat. 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Saturday, 16th, Reg. 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Sat. 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Vondel	Saturday, 16th, Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.
*Swatow, Foochow, *Shanghai and North China	Taisang	Sat. 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Ningpo, *Shanghai and *North China	Wingsang	Sat. 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Billiton	Sun. 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Kaijo Maru	Sun. 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & *Japan via Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Sun. 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Tues. 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaifong	Thurs. 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	Fri. 22nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuensang	Fri. 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Canada	Africa Maru	Tuesday, 26th, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 4 o'clock on the previous evening.

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